OUR MONEY'S WORTH.

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The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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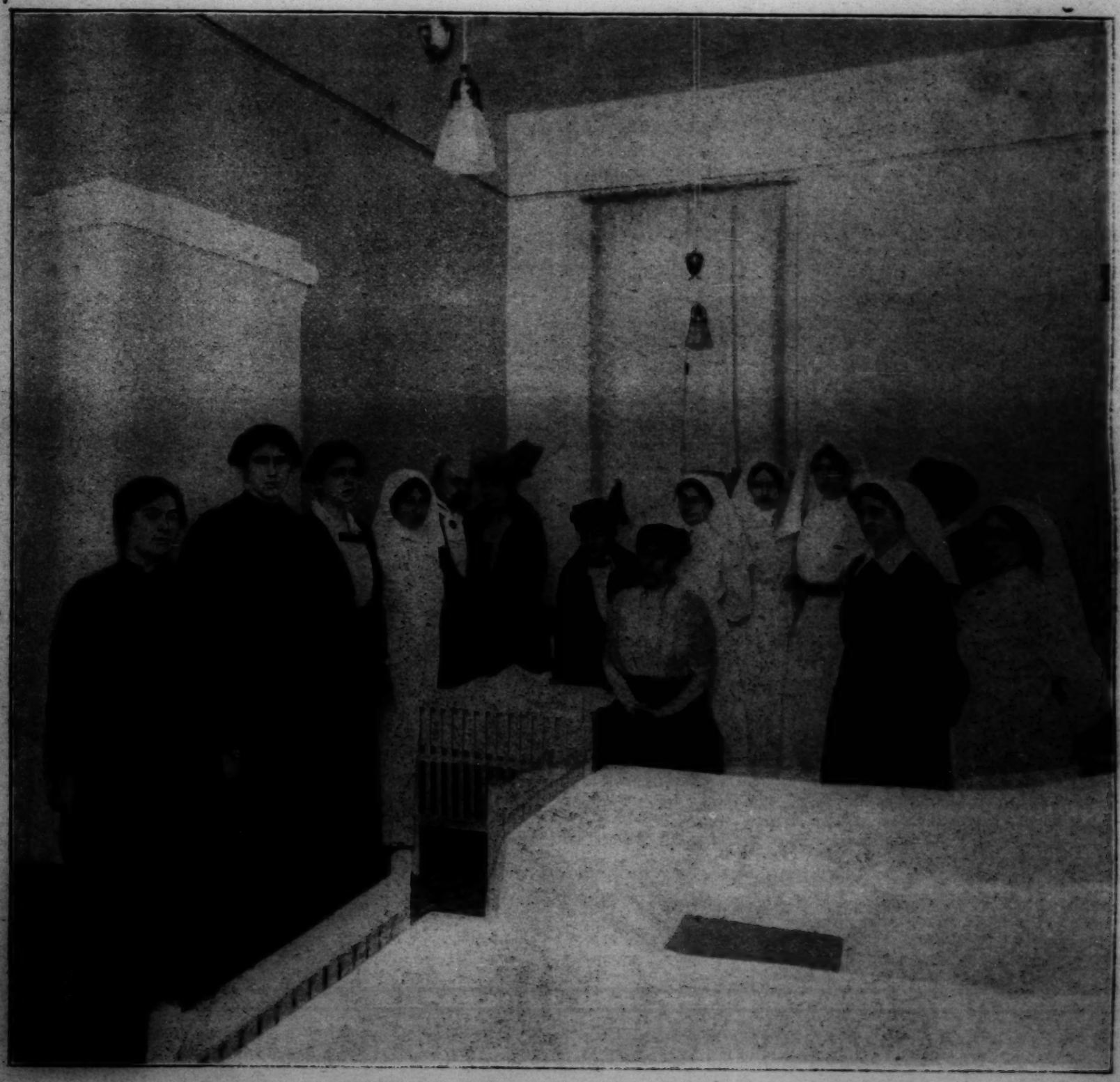

BRITISH WOMEN'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, PETROGRAD.

Left to right—DR. MAY, DR. COXON, MISS HOLDEN (*Almoner*), SISTER JOYCE, MR. DROURY (*of the Tatiana Committee*), LADY GEORGIANA BUCHANAN (*British Ambassadress*), LADY IN WAITING, THE GRAND DUCHESS KYRIL (*seated*), SISTER WORMALD, SISTER CORDNER, MISS ROBERTS (*Matron*), MISS KNIGHT (*Secretary*), MISS HUTCHINSON.

Notes and News.

The Management of War Funds.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to consider representations as to the promotion and management of charitable funds for objects connected with the war, and to suggest measures (if necessary) for better control and supervision of such funds in the public interests. Communications should be addressed to Mr. J. A. Johnston, Home Office, Whitehall.

The need for inquiry is very plainly shown in an illuminating and disquieting article by Miss M. H. Mason, in *The English Review* for April. Miss Mason shows that in not a few cases a heavy proportion of the money subscribed is appropriated by the person or persons who organise the "charity," and exposes the methods by which the names of patrons and patronesses are secured. Warnings have been issued by the Commissioner of Police, stating that if a fund purports to be for the relief of distress abroad, inquiries should be made at the Embassy or Legation of the country concerned before subscribing. The need of an inquiry is patent, but in the interests of efficiency, it is a great pity that only one woman's name appears on a committee of eight members.

"All Relevant Circumstances."

When Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Lowther wrote to ask the Prime Minister "whether, in view of the fact that this country may be involved in a General Election at any moment," he is prepared to extend the franchise to "every man on active service in naval, military, *or industrial capacity*," and also to provide means by which the absent may record their vote, Mr. Asquith assured him, in reply, that "if and when such an emergency arises his Majesty's Government will take all relevant circumstances into consideration." Friends of Women's Suffrage, and all the thousands of women who also serve the State by releasing a man for the Army or Navy, will require in that day that all the "relevant circumstances" should not only be "taken into consideration," but should have their due weight, if services rendered to the nation are to be regarded as qualification for the vote.

Women and Shipping.

At the annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, a tribute was paid to the Cunard men absent in the service of their country afloat and ashore, and to the women who serve in their places. The speaker who moved the vote of thanks said that "In the great crisis the women of the country had done a great service. The Cunard Company would not have been able to carry on their work if it had not been for the help of the women." And the Chairman, in replying, declared that "the way in which the women of the country had risen to the great national emergency had profoundly modified his view in regard to the women's Suffrage question."

Froken Gina Krog.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Froken Gina Krog, the founder and for twelve years the President of the Suffrage Union in Norway. Froken Krog was also one of the founders of the National Woman's Suffrage Society and the editor of a feminist review, *Nyland*, which was started in 1887. In 1899 she was one of the representatives at the International Council of Women in London; later, in 1904, she founded the Norwegian National Workers' Council, of which she was also for a long while President. As a lecturer and journalist Froken Gina Krog was known all over Norway; and those who only occasionally met her in some crowded European congress will always call to memory the charm and the vivid personality of the lady who, in 1908, attended the International Suffrage Alliance Congress at Amsterdam as a delegate from the Norwegian Government.

Americans and the Allies.

We in England and our Allies have great cause for gratitude to American men and women for their generous and ever-constant help to our wounded soldiers, our homeless refugees, and our fatherless children. Vast sums of money, in particular, have been subscribed for the Belgians, Serbians, and Poles; great quantities of stores and accumulations of clothing have been forwarded to them, and large supplies for the foreign hospitals. New York is, indeed, very like London in its Red Cross supply depôts, in its innumerable War Relief Committees, and the constant organisation of meetings or entertainments by which to raise money for the multiple war appeals. The "beggars" from abroad are not a little bewildered at first to find so much activity, and feel almost ashamed to press the claims of their own particular work when so much is already being done. But American kindness and American hospitality are inexhaustible, and those who give what they can afford are already learning our lesson to give even what they cannot afford. After six weeks spent in their country, when I was allowed to speak thirty-three times on the relief work of our Suffrage Society, they gave me in money and clothes (but mostly in money) £1,000 for our Maternity Units for Refugees in Russia —exactly the £1,000 which I had set as the object of my visit.

It was very interesting. The smaller meetings with which I began my tour were among poor students and quiet country people, who, though generous, could only afford to give very little; but gradually the audiences grew larger and richer, including a sympathetic one among my Quaker relations and in Germantown, until a final meeting at the house of the wife of a munitions' manufacturer, brought in the record sum of £150. She happened to be an anti-Suffragist, an old college friend of mine, who was glad to co-operate in our humanitarian work; but most of the other meetings were arranged by Suffragists in their drawing-rooms, or at clubs, colleges, and schools, with two delightful Suffrage dinners in Boston, where I met Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, white-haired Mrs. Quincy Shaw, and Mrs. Charlotte Stetson Gilman. The Suffragists in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts made a magnificent fight over their State Suffrage amendments in the autumn, and were bitterly disappointed in the results, but not disheartened, and are already at work again.

American Suffragists, as a whole, know little about our English movement, except what they have heard from Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, and I was very glad to explain at every opportunity the work of the non-militants (the term "Constitutionalists" has no meaning for them), and to give the history of our movement under the wise and steadfast leadership of Mrs. Fawcett. I found other misconceptions also on the position of English women in the war, and about Englishmen as well. Having read the Northcliffe Press they regarded the men as shirkers and slackers, and they were inclined to believe that many English women were the drunken mothers of war babies. But when they had no such exaggerated ideas they still had little conception of the very real efforts and sacrifices being made by English women to help their country. Most of their speakers from abroad have come from Belgium, France, or Serbia, and have given vivid pictures of the sufferings and sacrifices of the women of those countries. But because England has not been invaded, and because her speakers have been reticent about her efforts, Americans have not realised how great those efforts and those sacrifices have been. Being an American by birth and education, however, I was able to praise, with a certain detachment, the magnificent work done by English women for the war, their self-mobilisation before an unfeminist Government was ready to call them up, and their patriotic self-sacrifices and self-imposed thrift. Just the simple recital of what each of the patronesses of our Polish Units was doing to help, and of the economies in each particular home was of immense interest to American women, and seemed to give them a fresh and vivid picture of the part women can play in war. In Montreal, where I paid two visits to my old friend the Dean of the Royal Victoria College, the Canadian women, who are sending their sons to the war and helping in so many other ways, said they felt stimulated to further efforts by the recital of English women's accomplishment. It was like being at home to be in Canada, because though the Americans feel the war, their outward life is little changed, and their outlook on life is not so terribly saddened, nor can they feel the utter horror of war of those who are partaking in it. But their "Preparedness" movement is a very live one, and when asked to address such meetings, I was thankful to be able to pass on to them the lesson of the war to English women, that those women can help their country best in time of war who are best prepared to help it in time of peace.

Alys Russell.

Women in Munition Works.

By a Practical Munition Worker.

Read by Miss Pennington at the meeting of the National Council of Women, on April 14th.

As the words Practical Munition Worker may not convey a very clear idea, I will start by telling you shortly of my career.

It began in October last, when some forty educated women were asked to train in munition works, so that when the new large factory for women was opened they might act as overlookers. We had to learn from the very beginning practically to feed machines, as if we were girls of sixteen, and to gauge cartridge-cases in the same way. We were thus moved from one process to another, till we acquired not only the knowledge but the dexterity and quickness which are just as essential. Thus, after two and a-half months, we were glad when the girls arrived, and we were started on the more interesting work of teaching them. Since then we have seen the hands we taught become overlookers, and we have moved on to other positions which have had to be created as the size of the work increased.

First, let me briefly describe our work, which is to spend twelve hours by night one week and twelve hours by day the next week in supplying our Armies with cartridge-cases and bullets. The cases, when they have passed from the machine-shop, where they undergo thirty-four processes, come to the examination branch. Here the cases are tested by a niche with eight gauges, and the perfected cases are sent for a final hand-and-eye examination to tables of women. Finally, the correct cases are packed in boxes and sent with the bullets, each of which is hand-and-eye examined, down to the danger zone. There the case is packed with cordite, crowned with its bullet, and despatched to its destination. I mention the examination branch so particularly as all my practical experience lies there.

Our hands are nearly all women. On the quality of the examination work largely depends the lives of our soldiers, and care and judgment are required, therefore no woman under twenty-one is on the tables. The average worker is supposed to do eighteen to twenty boxes a day regularly, each box containing some three hundred cartridge-cases. But it is quite possible for a quick worker, with no undue strain, to do twenty-two, even up to twenty-six boxes a day, though such an amount is not encouraged. The women start their work at 7 a.m. for a stretch of five hours—an awful long stretch. Half-way through they are allowed five minutes for lunch in the canteen, which is straight out of the shop and provided for by the Y.W.C.A. At 12 all work ceases for one hour. We start again at one, and stop for half an hour for tea, at 4.30. The last two work-hours, 5 to 7, go very quickly, and the tables are all tidied and straight by 7 p.m. for the oncoming night shift.

Now, as regards the workers. The examination branch is completely filled by women from the trained industrial classes, the domestic-servant class, and a great deal by married women. Let me tell you the professions of those I personally know. I can think of three fever nurses, two dressmakers trained at Debenham & Freebody's, a showroom woman from a very high-class millinery shop, two cooks, a lady's maid—all in good situations—a parlourmaid from a house in Cavendish Square, two sisters who kept a boarding-house with their mother but find it more lucrative to be at the arsenal, a waitress, a laundry-maid who has been in one place for fifteen years, several clerks, two or three married women with no children, and several more with children of school age. Many of these women live close by, others have a long distance to come, but they are representative of the type of women in our shop. They have been trained to think, to reflect, and to use their judgment and to have an opinion, yet they all give the same reason for giving up good positions and coming to factory life. The war restlessness has seized them in its grip, and the good wages—I can truly say the abnormal wages—are more than they can resist. They like the excitement of the new work, and, so far, only the minority have gone on to night work as well as day, so most have not had the most trying experience. It is about this night work I want particularly to speak. Most of us can work by day because we are trained to rest by night, but when every other week one is expected to reverse the whole order of life—reverse one's sleep, one's appetite, one's mind, one's outlook—the strain is very severe, and it is a great pity that on account of the good pay there is not one woman who will stir a finger to ask for some new arrangement.

And, just to touch on one more point to which I have already alluded: the wages and the work. Should the hours be shortened there is no reason to foresee that the wages would be so seriously reduced as to make one single woman of all the hundreds think of giving it up. I believe in much of the examination work the output would increase enormously. As the work is largely piecework, the woman who had eight hours would see that she kept going, and would probably do as much as in the twelve hours. I can only express this as an opinion. The girls of sixteen, who feed the machines would be less tempted to gossip and dawdle; there would be more briskness and keenness brought to the work, and, instead of existing to work, we should be working to live.

It is a point for the women of England to take up. The concession of one rest night in the week has been made in one shop, but, as examination work is a real and continuous strain, this is not the sufficient boon and palliative that at first appears. In the machine shop, where the workers are all younger, the hands work their full seven nights of twelve hours without a break of any sort. Does it not seem preposterous in this age that one should be made to work thirteen stretches of twelve hours in a fortnight, and then read the leading papers with their articles on the future of England and the need of husbanding our resources of health and strength? It is a bad day for England when her men are at war giving their best, that their wives and other work-women should be allowed, and should be tempted, to work these long hours.

It leaves us with no time for our minds, our clothes, our thoughts, our homes, our children, and our church—for soul or spirit. What will this do for us in the future in our home life? Surely this is a question where women of influence, women of brains, women of far-seeing minds, women of common sense, and women of sympathy can see that some change is wrought; surely they will not sit still and be satisfied that some time within the next six months the matter is mentioned in Parliament. No; let them give themselves a time limit; let them abhor committee meetings unless they have the sanction of the Minister of Munitions. We are the workers, and appeal to you as the women with leisure to see that your practical sympathy shows itself in insisting on a radical change in these long hours.

WOMEN'S SERVICE.

She was quite an old lady, with silver hair, but she was very sure, as she entered the Women's Service Bureau of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, that she was equal with the best of them for a supervisor's post at anything from £150 a year. She had no actual experience of wage-earning, she had married so very young. But she had plenty of common sense, and six children. Experience of life was hers, and what she knew very well was how to make one penny do the work of two. She went on to remind the interviewer that she was not quite a girl; she was specially fitted to control young people.

* * * * *

The old lady faced the interviewer's decision with pluck and resolution. She had listened to the detailed account of the strenuous and expert work of the woman supervisor, and now realised that it was for the vigorous and trained woman alone.

It was disappointing, but with old-time grace she thanked the interviewer for her attention and information.

"I must have seemed a silly old woman to you, my dear," and she laid a hand on the baize-covered table, "but you have talked to me and explained everything so sensibly. I do indeed thank you. No, I must go home, and I am so poor that a penny out of my fare is all I can spare for the good work carried on by this Bureau. No," she waved the interviewer's protest aside, "I know there is no charge, but you must let me leave my penny."

A minute later, the old lady reappeared. "There is a little bit of advice I can give *you*, and that is to let poor folks have an opportunity of giving their pennies and twopences to this splendid Bureau for advising and helping women and girls how to get work. The man and woman in the street like to help common-sense efforts."

Hence the LAMP DAY STREET COLLECTION on Friday, May 12th, when everybody in London will be asked to give a small donation, and will receive in return a tiny lamp badge, emblematic of Florence Nightingale, whose birthday we shall be celebrating.

The proceeds will be devoted to the Women's Service Bureau, and a proportion to the work of the Women's Emergency Corps, and to the Women's Fund for building the Star and Garter Hospital for disabled soldiers and sailors.

CAN YOU HELP ON MAY 12th?
CAN YOU HELP TO MAKE THE BOXES NOW?
Write to Miss O. W. Robinson, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

At Royaumont.

The Ecosse Bed.

(Written by the patient himself in English.)

Dear Sir,—It is really with great pleasure that, after having been wounded in quite special conditions, I was brought in the English Hospital for French soldiers at Royaumont, and to the bed you were kind enough to give to the hospital.

First, I will tell you something about myself. Florist by trade, I spent a happy year in England in 1906, and after one year spent in Germany, and military service done in France, I went to the States, where the war touched me in August, 1914. Back to France directly on the steamer "La Lorraine," I took my post as Red Cross Corporal, and got affected as same in a battalion of French Territorials attached to the English Army on repairing the roads and such work.

Moved from this post, I was put as same in another regiment, but happily being close to the English troops in action. As far as the beginning of February I had been lucky enough to get through different fights unhurt. On the afternoon of the 3rd, walking out with a French doctor through a village occupied half by English and French troops, we were interested by an open-air concert given by an English band. We had been there few minutes when the Germans, who had been bombarding the village all the evening without doing any casualties, sent one of their 105 shell in the middle of the crowd. The result, I do not want to tell you, was horrible. Sixteen poor Tommies killed, four French soldiers, few wounded very badly, and myself with a piece of shell through the left thigh. I must tell you from the beginning I thought I was unhurt, and, with my doctor, who, happily, had not got anything, we attended our wounded. Of course, half an hour afterwards I was laid myself, and sent to the French Ambulance, from where, lucky enough, I got here afterwards. (The General of the Division, thinking I had done more than my duty in attending wounded after having been so myself, came to the ambulance to bring me the French war cross.)

Since my arrival here, I have been cared so well that another week will permit me to start again for the front. I think that the work done by this English hospital in France is wonderful. These ladies doctors are so nice and kind for the wounded that everyone here is very thankful to have dropped here. It is very nice of you to aid the French soldiers. It is this kind of thing which will bring the people of both countries together, make them know you better, specially the ones who have not had the pleasure, like me, to spend one year in your beautiful country, and appreciate it like I did.

Thanking you again for your kindness in helping the wounded, hoping that we will soon have a complete victory, I remain, dear sir, yours very thankful,

(Sgd.) Jacq. L. Legende.
Caporal Infirmier, 84c Regt. Terr.

Wimbledon Bed (I.).

"When war was declared I was attached to the 31st Infantry, garrisoned in Paris. I was transferred to the 231st Infantry, Active Reserve of our regiment, as sergeant. We started on August 10th. We detrained in the Meuse district—the native country of the President of the French Republic. On the 25th we received our baptism of fire, about three kilometres from Pont-à-Mousson, but almost immediately we had to start off again, as the Germans attacked from the north. They had already invaded Belgium. We went to Moyenneville, Somme, and there we joined the English, who had been engaging the Germans since the retreat from Charleroi. It was the first time that we had seen the English, but we felt at once the friendship which reigned on both sides, because we were both fighting for the same cause. Then the Battle of Roye took place, but we were obliged to retreat because we had not sufficient numbers to stand against the Germans. Yes, we retreated almost to the gates of Paris, walking sixty or seventy kilometres each day under fire all the time. In truth, we were tired, and every moment you saw your comrades falling out exhausted and overcome by the heat. Luckily we had General Gallieni, who, with fresh reinforcements, waited for the enemy, and there the great battle of the Marne took place. After having been bombarded for two days we made a bayonet attack, in which we scattered them, made several hundreds of prisoners, and took seven cases of shells and a large quantity of ammunition. We left half a company to guard the prisoners and the spoil, and continued our pursuit; successfully taking several little villages, we arrived at Villiers-Cotterets almost at the same moment as the Germans, which enabled us again to take a hundred prisoners. After several little skirmishes we arrived at Soissons, but there the Boches received us with showers of shell, determined to show that they had not yet decided to retreat. There all the bridges across the Aisne had been blown up, so we made a bridge of barges while the English, on our right, made a wooden one. We crossed and made an attack on the heights beyond; we lost many of our men, but we took the first two hills (both strategical points). Then life in the trenches began; we stayed there all the winter, and on February 8th we made an attack. We advanced for several miles, but were obliged to retreat because during these days the Aisne threatened to overflow; already our bridges of barges had floated away, and we were obliged to cross by the bridges the English had made. We took up our position in our new trenches for several more months, and then we had orders to march northward. We got to Doullens on May 4th, and were at the attack on Souchez. This over, we re-trenched ourselves until September 25th, and, in a fresh attack, took Hill 119, which was so redoubtable, and established ourselves on the slope. The attack finished, we left to rest ourselves, and received the congratulations of our general, and the regiment has been recommended for mention in the Order of the Day of the Army. In November I fell ill, and was sent to a hospital at Amiens, where I had typhoid fever. My illness over, I had convalescent leave, and then came here to undergo an operation. But I hope soon to be able to return to my friends and share with them their perils and their joys, and, above everything else, be with them at the final victory of the Allies.—Signed Salez."

Wimbledon Bed (II.).

"I left St. Denis on August 6th, 1914, and entered Belgium on the 16th. We made furious attacks until the 22nd, when the great battle of Charleroi took place. Charleroi was on fire, and all the inhabitants fled screaming without knowing where they were going; this made a dreadful impression upon me. We were beaten back and forced to retreat across Belgium. On September 5th we took up our position in front of the farm Champfleurie, where we were told to remain in our places come what might. On the 6th we took up the offensive and pushed back the Germans until September 13th. On the 13th we stopped before some fortifications on the Marne, where the Germans were entrenched, and we made all possible efforts to dislodge them, which we managed to do, and for seven days we fought a hand-to-hand battle, after which we entrenched ourselves on the banks of the Aisne, and stayed there until October 7th. We then left for the Marne, where we remained until the 31st. On the evening of that day we left for Neuville, where I was sent as an observer with three others, about 250 metres in front of the French lines. The Germans attacked, and we were not able to get back, and remained for twenty-two hours on our faces unable to move. We returned to the French lines on the evening of the 1st, and all of us were recommended for mention in the Order of the Day.

"In May we arrived at Notre Dame de Lorette, where we attacked the enemy; there we stayed for eight days, and, on June 12th, arrived at Neuville St. Vaast, where we remained in the trenches until September 25th. Then we attacked. We left it on October 20th. On November 9th I was taken ill, and was sent to hospital for typhoid fever. I stayed there till December 30th, when I was sent to the depôt at Montataire, and from Montataire I was sent into hospital at Royaumont.—Signed Alfred Letellier."

[Letellier is a farmer, aged 26—a Norman.]

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PENALISING MARRIAGE.

Madam,—May I call attention to the fact that the new Budget will result in the greatly increased taxation of married women? The present income-tax is already very heavy on the wife with small means in her own right as compared with her unmarried sisters, but now this inequality is to be greatly exaggerated. The income-tax table gives some curious results in the amount of taxation for one household as compared with another: for instance, a man and wife having £600 between them are actually to pay £2 *more* than a household consisting of two sisters or two other unmarried people with £800 between them: £100 is to be the tax on the former household, £98 on the latter.

Then take the *same* income for two similar households—say, £500 for a man and wife, each having £250. Their tax is to be £70, whereas the wife's two unmarried sisters, with all the benefits of joint housekeeping, will only pay £39 (£19 10s. each): and so on up the scale.

The couple who have £125 each will be taxed £19 for an income of £250, whereas the wife's sisters will not have to contribute anything whatever to the public exchequer.

Apart from the question of children in the married household, the income-tax arrangement puts the married woman in an unfair position with her unmarried sisters, and her case is even worse than I have stated: for anyone who has tried to recover a portion of the tax on a married woman's income will know how impossible it is for her to gain any rights against the technicalities and procrastination of Somerset House.

This great distinction between the wife and the unmarried woman seems neither just nor expedient. It is, of course, a survival of the law which regarded a wife's property as belonging to her husband; it is therefore taxed as his, and therefore at a higher rate on the whole income. The husband and the family, besides the married woman, are now suffering from this masculine arrangement of a woman's income.

"Married."

INFANT MORTALITY AND BREAST-FEEDING.

Madam,—I have been surprised to see, in your references to infant welfare, &c., so little mention of the very important connection between breast-feeding and a low infant death-rate. Dr. Brend, in the *Times*, raises the point when he remarks that the infant death-rate in Germany, "*in spite* of their advances in science," from 1901 to 1912 averaged 184 per 1,000—that of the Connaught peasantry 50 to 60 per 1,000; that of the United Kingdom for the same period, 121 per 1,000. I should like to suggest that the advance in science, where used to perfect substitutes for breast-milk, is largely responsible for the German infant mortality, as it is axiomatic that a dirty breast-fed baby has a better chance of life than a well-washed bottle-baby.

I am constantly having sent me pamphlets from the Board of Education about infant welfare, and to the writers of these leaflets breast-feeding does not seem to exist. I have been present at classes where little village girls are taught the care of the infant—again, the bottle is to the fore—and axioms, such as "A baby up to three months should be fed every two hours (*sic*) with such and such a blend of milk and barley-water" are chalked on the blackboard.

Much of the instruction thus given seems to me to start from the wrong premiss—we are too ready to assume that the mother "can't nurse her baby," and build up our advice on that assumption. If half the research and brains were put into the problem of lactation under modern conditions, that have been put into the making of artificial substitutes for mother's milk, we should have a stronger infant population and a much smaller death-rate.

Your readers may be interested to hear that I have in this village a *very* small and unofficial school for mothers on the simple principles of the Mayor of Huddersfield, with extra prizes for breast-fed babies and also for no "dummies." I have had wonderful results. My babies are 90 per cent, breast-fed, though of very poor labouring-men's wives who rarely have enough to eat, and you could not see more beautiful children. The small bottle-fed percentage are noticeably less fine and vigorous. There is also a well-established connection, according to modern dental research, between the diminution of breast-feeding and the increase of dental caries in children.

Janet Ashbee.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

"I am a domestic servant in a small family," writes a general servant. "I rise at 6 o'clock every morning, and I am at work until ten o'clock, sometimes eleven. Sunday morning I rise 6.30. The house consists of dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, seven bedrooms, and one bathroom. I do the dining-room and drawing-room before breakfast every morning except on the days they are turned out, and I also clean boots and steps, which are all finished by 8.30 every morning. Now then my mistress wishes to economise by giving me less money (which I have already refused) as I know their business has gone up by leaps and bounds. Another thing, she is continually on the nag *re* "economy in the kitchen." She and the master have decided to have no meat, likewise she has asked me to do so in the kitchen. I don't mind at all doing without meat, if my country will benefit, to help which I do, in sending comforts at various times to our dear soldiers who are going through so much for us; but what I do refuse to do is to help such as my mistress, who is saving all she can for herself in gold and silver in the house, and wants to take it out of the workers for her own selfish ends."

[*As so many mistresses have arranged that their servants shall receive the value of their share of kitchen economies in war-loan, it should not be impossible to secure co-operation in the household for the benefit of the country. Good food is one of the conditions implied in the contract between employers and servants, and this should not be overlooked in adjusting the house to war conditions. It should not, however, be forgotten that probably the only class in the community which has not appreciably suffered from the great rise in the price of food is the class of the domestic servant, for the value of the food supplied has risen by about one-third since the outbreak of war, and wages have, if anything, increased.*—Ed., C.C.]

PEARL.

Madam,—May I add to the footnote on *A Fourteenth Century Song of Consolation* that there is an edition of *Pearl* rendered into modern English by G. G. Coulton, published by David Nutt, price 1s.

Lilian Dickins.

"Could any of your readers," writes Mrs. C. Carmichael Stopes, "give the public some clue as to where Isa Craig's prize poem on Shakespeare, 1864, was printed? I have seen it, and it was fine enough to be reproduced to-day. Then it was considered wonderful that a young girl should win a public prize for poetry over all competitors."

FOR THRIFT MEETINGS.

Copies of the leaflet, "How Can We Win the War by Saving?" by Sir Victor Horsley (reprinted from The Common Cause, March 31st, 1916), can be obtained FREE from the Enquiry Office of the National Union, 14, Great Smith Street. By post ½d. a dozen. These leaflets are specially suitable for distribution at thrift or temperance meetings.

THE TRAGEDY OF WOMEN MUNITION AND OTHER WORKERS.

An Appeal by the Y.W.C.A.

The work of women in munition and other factories as well as in various walks of life is beginning to be recognised. But a glance at what has not been done is a significant indication of what must still be done in the way of enabling the Young Women's Christian Association to take its rightful part in the organising of its resources for dealing with these social problems produced by the war. How painful some of these problems are is made apparent by a visit to one of the munition centres, where thousands of women and girls are helping to win the war. In some cases it has been found that a sort of "Box & Cox" arrangement is carried on. When the day-time lodger vacates the bed, the night-turn lodger takes possession of it. The munition girls in many instances belong to the upper artisan class, and have been used to a fair degree of good food, comfort, and homeliness. It is just these things that the Y.W.C.A. are seeking to provide. Rest rooms, recreation rooms, canteens, are still being urgently called for all over England. After the initial outlay the canteens are made self-supporting. Well-cooked meals are supplied in a healthy atmosphere and surroundings that make for uplifting at a charge of sixpence. The appeal is not a charity appeal. These rest rooms, canteens, and recreations are as necessary for the women workers in the same way as the huts have been a boon and a blessing to our fighting men.

The efforts of the Association are very broad and far-reaching. The influx of women in the labour market is taking place under emergency conditions, and there lies a great deal. It is essential that women who are working should work under conditions that will not sap their life. At some of the Y.W.C.A. hostels for working girls, as many as fifty are being turned away weekly. All reports state that the girls are working magnificently in offices, factories, and in all walks of life. Hundreds of girls arrive weekly in London to take the places of the men called to the colours. The problem is how a girl, earning 25s. weekly, can find companionship, comfortable restful rooms, and good food. Many landladies do not trouble beyond letting their rooms. Her Majesty's and Queen Alexandra's support has been both practical and sympathetic. The call is urgent. £500 will provide a fully equipped hut all ready for running on a business basis, or help to purchase the lease of a neighbouring house to extend an existing hostel. £20 will build and furnish a cubicle. £5 will fully furnish a cubicle. £1 will provide a bed. Every shilling is urgently wanted. Donations, large or small, can be sent to Miss Picton-Turbervill at the Offices of the Association, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W. Think it over—but act quickly. The risk is now. The need is now. You can help to cure it.

SHOULD WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS DEMAND ADULT SUFFRAGE?

DEBATE.

Proposer - **Mrs. H. M. SWANWICK, M.A.**
Opposer - **Miss HELENA NORMANTON, B.A.**

ESSEX HALL, Essex Street, Strand,
SATURDAY, MAY 6th, 3 p.m.
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION INVITED.

TICKETS: Price 2/6, 1/-, and 6d., from Women's International League, 12, Little College Street, S.W., and Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, W.C.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

Miss Mildred Ransom begs to announce that in consequence of the increase in the number of her pupils, she has taken additional space for their accommodation.

LECTURES BEGIN ON MAY 8th.

195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

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Complete Equipment of Nurses for Home Detachments and
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In stout linen-finished Cloth, 2/6 each.
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New Regulation Cap, 6½d. and 10½d. each.
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FOR THOUGHTFUL WOMEN.

The Mothers' Magazine,
Edited by Mrs. M. A. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON,
is published in the best and truest interests of
Universal Motherhood,

for all who, even though not themselves mothers, realise that to rear and educate children sound in mind and body is a sacred privilege and duty which all can share. Recognised authorities deal each month in "The Mothers' Magazine" with the varied problems of child welfare and training in the home and outside it, and parent, teacher, and social worker alike will find in it much to stimulate and attract them.

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Technical & Driving Lessons in Motoring

Ladies wishing to undertake useful war work should consider motoring—a pleasant occupation whether undertaken voluntarily or for profit. Care should be exercised in the choice of a training institute. The Royal Automobile Club appointed this Institute in 1907.
Prospectus No. 22 will interest.

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Tel. Address: "Homosum, Vic, London."
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POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Our Money's Worth.

Getting and Spending We Lay Waste our Lives.

The cleavage of national interests, when war broke out, laid bare in the sudden upheaval the very foundations of national life, and especially of economic life. The immediate effects were disastrous enough. On all sides we heard rueful voices: "I put all my savings into Austrian Bonds," "I shall get no dividends while this war lasts; half my income was in a German electrical power scheme" (which, by the bye, is now being utilised for munitions of war). Altogether it became astonishingly plain that there are drawbacks to investments of capital in foreign undertakings; for processes which usually work obscurely are readily seen in the fierce light of a world conflagration. But for generations past the only questions asked about an investment have been, "What does it yield?" and, in the second place, "Is this thing sound?" and nothing else, apparently, mattered very much.

"Women," says the sententious stockbroker, "always want a high rate of interest," and this characteristic, feminine or not, certainly is not a force making for righteousness.

The meaning of putting money into an investment and the moral questions involved are seldom raised. It has not been (as it ought to be) part of the education of every girl and boy to learn something about the nature of dividends: how they are earned and what they mean. Probably half the people of Great Britain "put" their money into this and that without the slightest idea of the significance of their action; investing is a process half-way between insurance and "a gamble," in which, "to go wrong," is to lose your money. In some flagrant cases the public conscience has certainly been aroused. The Putumayo and Congo revelations showed that unspeakable horrors could be committed; the shareholders (or some of them) were shocked for a time out of their apathy, and other people wondered uneasily how much unpleasant truth can be kept out of a balance-sheet. But there are other aspects of saving and investing quite as serious to which no attention has been paid.

Far away in the Victorian Era the head of a quiet Quaker household once said to his children: "I hope that none of you at any time will make an investment in any country under an autocratic government. You can never tell to what oppression it may give rise, nor to what uses the money will be put. How do you know, for instance, for what purposes a railway may be made? A loan to an irresponsible government may be a curse to a people, and it may be even used to prepare war!" None of the children who heard the warning spoken so gently and gravely ever forgot it, though at the time, perhaps, they hardly understood it. It was a part of their education as citizens of Europe, though a part which is almost entirely neglected.

To whom do we hand power, when we make an investment, or when we "support" a particular trade? For a century or more it has not seemed to matter, so long as the dividend was punctually paid, and the tradesman delivered the goods. The war has opened our eyes. Millions of people are steadily denying themselves and pouring their savings into the great investment—the defence of our liberties, and of the liberties of the smaller nationalities. We all know that as long as the war lasts, this process of supplying the money-power for the great Cause must never cease nor slacken. But after the

war? Surely we shall not forget what we have learned—that it is a vital matter to decide where and how this kind of power shall be applied.

Think of the fallacy that incoherent spending is "good for trade," of all the childish folly of making work, of inventing luxuries, which had reached such incredible heights in 1914!—of the preposterous way in which "shopping" was made an end in itself—of the meaningless grind of spending for spending's sake! How thankfully and joyfully the workers dropped the hollow pretences, at which they were obliged to earn their bread, and went to take up the work with a meaning in it which they understood, and a purpose they were proud to help to fulfil! Sick of serving Mammon? Well, we all are *that!*

Do we want our money-power to create enormous departmental stores, with entertainments, and "side-shows" of every kind provided to tempt us into spending? Do we want the small retailer to disappear altogether? Do we really intend to attract away from productive work crowds of strong young men, and turn them into counter-hands and shop-walkers? Do we want to draw all the intelligence of the countryside into the towns? Do we want money, allotted for "education," to be spent on bricks and mortar, or on securing the best possible preparation for the best possible teachers we can get? Do we want our towns and cities to run up huge municipal debts in a grand open competition, as to which shall put up the showiest and most extravagant public buildings? These are only half a dozen questions chosen almost at random out of hundreds we shall soon be asking ourselves. For our money puts certain types of citizens in power, and every time we spend we choose, not our servants as we suppose, but our masters—for that is what it comes to in the end. We have chosen at haphazard for a century past. But have we got our money's worth?

The Study of International Relations.

A year ago the Council of the National Union decided definitely to encourage the study of international relations, primarily among its own members but not excluding the outside public. At the same time, it has definitely refused to authorise its Societies to undertake propaganda on behalf of any particular solution or even any principles of solution.

It seems to me that time has shown the wisdom of the Council in thus assuming for its members, as claimants for fuller citizenship, the position of students of the greatest of all problems which confront the Empire, but declining to arrogate to them the position of teachers upon a subject so difficult, so controversial, for which the great majority of them were so ill-equipped. The very fact that the Union adopted this attitude of humility and of impartiality gives it now, I believe, an opportunity which is being denied to all societies and individuals who have committed themselves to particular solutions. Public opinion is, not unnaturally, in a sensitive and excited state, and is inclined to resent any kind of action which can conceivably be regarded as "anti-national," "pro-German," "peace at any price," or even merely "likely to embarrass the Government." But scarcely anyone is prepared to dispute the proposition, when seriously confronted with it, that the nation has hitherto given far too little attention to international issues, and that, so far as it can be done without diverting energy from the main duty of winning the war, the thoughts of the educated public ought to be given to the problem of what is to be done after the war is won, in order to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster in future, and to bring about the fulfilment of ideas set forth in the Prime Minister's speech of a "real European partnership." It should be made clear that the object of such study is not to thwart the Government but to assist it by creating the atmosphere and the backing of a steady, well-informed, moralised public opinion, which will help it to withstand the clamour of self-interested, or of excited and ignorant, sections of opinion intent on gain or on revenge.

I think it must be frankly admitted that the proportion of women is even smaller than the far-too-small proportion of men who have studied these problems. But women have at least the advantage that their ranks are not thinned by absence on foreign service of all the best of their youth. Surely this immunity carries with it some responsibility to see that the task which belongs perhaps most naturally (though far from exclusively) to the years of hope and vigour—the task of preparing surer foundations for a shattered civilisation—shall not go unperformed. If the women's movement contributes nothing to this work there will, it seems to me, be a spot on its garment which nothing afterwards will quite wash out. A difficulty in the way has hitherto been that to many of the most ardent among us it apparently seems futile to stimulate study unless they are permitted at the same time to mark out the road by which the student is to travel and the goal at which she is to arrive. This attitude of mind always seems to me to imply a hidden and probably unconscious scepticism as to the validity of one's own conclusions. If so certain that they are valid, why not trust the student to reach them by herself? Surely it is as true of political as of religious truth that he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. What really matters is to stimulate the quest for truth.

The practical question which perplexes some of us is how this stimulus may best be given. The formation of study-circles has frequently been urged in The Common Cause. But excellent though these are, the number of persons likely to be reached in this way by the unaided efforts of our Societies is so small that, as a contribution towards the formation of public opinion, it seems rather like the attempt of the seven maids with seven mops to sweep the shore clear of sand. A wider co-operative effort seems needed. Seeking after this, one Society in the Union recently called together an informal conference of persons representing various bodies interested in the study of social problems. These included the University School of Social Science, the Workers' Educational Association, and the Women's Co-operative Guild. A small "Provisional Committee for promoting the study of international relations" was formed, on which it is hoped to secure representation of many of the organisations in the city which are accustomed to organise meetings and to do educational work among their members. Communication was opened up with the Council for the Study of International Relations, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, and arrangements are being made for a short course of public lectures during the summer by well-known lecturers, to be given, if possible, in the afternoon and again in the evening, so as to be available both for leisured and for working-class audiences. It is hoped that in this way a membership will be secured for many study-circles to be held the following autumn, and that a demand will be stimulated for speakers upon international subjects as part of the winter programme of those Societies which hold regular meetings. Arrangements have been made with one of the principal booksellers in the City to reserve a table especially for "war literature," and to stock the books and pamphlets on a list supplied to him. It is hoped also to start a small lending library in a central place, and to stimulate both the supply and the demand for books on problems arising out of the war through the ordinary channels of trade, and Press, and public opinion.

The needs of different towns and districts call for differing methods. But if the past experience of Women's Suffrage Societies has qualified them peculiarly for anything, it is surely for the task of finding out and putting into practice, ways of arresting the attention of a pre-occupied nation and forcing it to cease stopping its ears, like a deaf adder, to the things that concern its peace.

Eleanor F. Rathbone.

"Common Cause" Scholarships for Commercial Chemistry.

As we have already had the pleasure of announcing, the sum of £100 for two scholarships has been subscribed by our readers, so that two women science students can now undertake post-graduate work in some kind of research and be prepared to take up some of the problems connected with Production. The response to our appeal has been so warmly sympathetic that we last week reported that we had a surplus of £11 over and above the amount for which we asked at first. A further generous gift of £25 brings us within sight of a Third Scholarship! For £150 we can offer training for three women chemists. Who will help us to make up the amount so nearly reached? Cheques and postal orders (which should be crossed) should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, "The Common Cause" Scholarship Fund, and sent to the Hon. Treasurer, The Common Cause Offices, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W., who will thankfully acknowledge contributions.

Further Donations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Miss Linnell	1 0 0	Mrs. Edin Drew	25 0 0

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary: Miss Helen Wright.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Our Maternity Unit for Refugees in Russia.

Readers of The Common Cause will no doubt be much interested in the photograph appearing on the front page of this issue. It was taken on the occasion of the opening of our Maternity Hospital in Petrograd. The feelings of astonishment and gratitude to which the poor homeless women give expression when first they see the accommodation provided for them are easy to understand.

SIXTEENTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	4,050	14	5
Mrs. J. Richardson Dickson	1	0	0
Miss B. C. Staley	0	5	0
Mrs. Maclean, per Miss Dorothy Scott	1	0	0
Miss Dorothy I. Bowden	1	0	0
Ilkley W.S.S., Half Collection at Annual Meeting	2	10	0
Miss I. Robertson, per Perth W.S.S.	0	5	0
Miss Charlotte Spicer	1	1	0
Mrs. Gordon McArthur, Montreal	1	1	0
Miss Emily F. Leaf (2nd Donation)	11	10	0
Mrs. Le Lacheur	5	0	0
Sevenoaks W.S.S. (additional), Mrs. Little	2	0	0
Mrs. M. S. Gibb	2	10	0
Camb. Univ. W.S. for W.S. Newnham College	12	8	0
Rev. L. Hodgson	0	5	0
Miss Margery Smith	2	2	0
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Miss Edith Proctor	1	1	0
Mrs. Ramsay (collected)	5	10	0
Principal and Staff West Hartlepool Municipal High School for Girls	1	17	4
Haslemere and District W.S.S. (3rd Donation)	0	5	0
Mr. C. G. Husband	1	1	0
Anonymous	0	2	6
E. K. C.	1	1	0
The Friends' Sewing Meeting, Bradford	1	0	0
The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, per Miss Thurstan, for work at Kazan	1	1	0
Mr. W. F. Oldham (Winnipeg)	2	1	6
Hull W.S.S. (1st Monthly Collection)	3	18	10
Red Cross Work Party, Kilsyth, part proceeds Exhibition and Sale, per Mrs. Moncrieff	34	8	7
Reading W.S.S.:—			
Miss K. Abdy	0	10	0
Mrs. Adams	0	2	6
Dr. Florence Armitage	1	1	0
Collection at Meeting	3	9	8
Mrs. Cotter	1	0	0
Mrs. F. G. K. Cross	1	1	0
Mrs. Gooday	0	2	0
Countess Gurowska	5	5	0
Mrs. Jeaffreson	1	0	0
Mrs. Lacy	1	0	0
Mrs. Lawrence	0	3	0
The Mayor of Reading	2	0	0
Mrs. Pollard	1	0	0
Mrs. Spalding	1	1	0
Mrs. Stansfield	5	0	0
Miss Stevens	1	1	0
Councillor Edith M. Sutton	5	5	0
Mrs. Tovey	0	1	0
Miss Turquand	1	0	0
London Street Mothers' Meeting, per Mrs. Waite	0	2	6
Mrs. Arthur West	0	10	0
Mrs. Stenhouse Williams	5	0	0
Castle Douglas W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss E. C. Pearson	1	0	0
Mr. Martin H. Sutton	1	1	0
	£4,187	19	10

IMPORTANT.
Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.
Contributors Please Note.

Cheques should be crossed.
Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.
Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.
If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

TO ALL OUR READERS.

Dear Readers,—Will you sell the Special Florence Nightingale Number of "The Common Cause" on Lamp Day (Florence Nightingale's birthday), May 12th? Or if you are pledged to give other service on this day, will you pay for a substitute to sell for you? Three shillings will pay for a seller for the day. If we can collect £50 we can employ 200 to 300 sellers.

It is very important that our paper should be sold at every pitch in order to bring the aims and work of the N.U. before as large a public as possible. We want Our Great Day in London to be also a **magnificent advertisement for "The Common Cause."**

Motor-Cars.

In order to achieve this it will be necessary to have at our disposal at **least six motor-cars,** with drivers. Who will lend these?

We must make arrangements for the employment of sellers early, and we therefore earnestly ask you to forward your substitute donation to the Manager, at The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, as early as possible. It will greatly facilitate the organisation of the sale if offers of personal help are also sent in early.

Secretaries who are organising Common Cause sales in conjunction with Lamp Day, are asked to let us know as soon as possible the approximate number of copies of the Special Florence Nightingale Number, May 12th, that they will require.

"Common Cause" Selling Fund.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Miss Richardson		3	0	Mrs. Rowlands		3	0
Miss M. Mellersh		3	0	Miss D. M. Glubb		3	0
Mrs. E. Heaton-Ellis		3	0	Miss Linnell		3	0
Miss Spring Rice		3	0	Miss E. W. Hamilton		3	0
Miss Sterling	1	1	0	Miss J. Briggs		1	0
Mrs. Margaret Steen		6	0				

"Common Cause" for Huts.

Huts to be Supplied.	*Subscriber.*	
Y.M.C.A. (Abroad, 2 for 6 months)	Miss Sterling	8s. 8d.
Y.W.C.A. (Home, 2 for 6 months)	Miss Sterling	6s. 6d.

ORGANISING A FLAG DAY.

It is thought that the readers of The Common Cause may be interested in a short account of the "Sheffield Women's Effort" for Refugee Allies, which raised £610 for the Russian Units, and £350 for the Belgian Repatriation Fund, which is making a special appeal on behalf of the wives and children of the Belgian soldiers interned in Holland. The first step was to call an informal meeting of workers who had helped in the previous Flag Days in Sheffield—those in which we had raised funds for the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and for our own Red Cross. Many of these workers, though by no means all, were members of the Women's Suffrage Society, and the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Women's Effort fill the same posts in the Sheffield branch of the N.U. The objects of the two funds were explained, and it was resolved, enthusiastically, that we would do our best for them. We first organised a meeting, which was held in the large hall of the University, kindly lent us by the Vice-Chancellor, and addressed by the secretaries of the two funds, Mr. Francis Acland and Miss Geraldine Cooke. Much enthusiasm was again shown, and a collection of over £11 was made. Meanwhile, a number of letters had been written to benevolent and well-to-do people, and later on appeals were made to the workers. We got altogether about £130 in donations, and they came from the rich and those of medium means alike. The Committee turned vigorously to work. We had about twenty-five depôts, each managed by an experienced worker. As is the manner of women, we were very economical, and most of the depôt-holders carried their own collecting-tins and parcels of flags from the central office to their own depôts. All the really heavy work of organising in different districts, arranging boundaries, preventing overlapping, and so on, fell to the Secretary's share, and was magnificently done.

The "Day" itself, March 18th, was dark and cold, but fine. There were about 1,000 sellers, and they were drawn from every walk in life—girls who had been working all night on munitions, tram-conductors coming off duty, members of the Women's Defence Corps, University students, leisured girls, and maidservants, who spent a couple of full hours in the afternoon selling flags. Each tin, as the seller brought it in, was counted by the depôt worker, and a receipt given. We found the individual sellers much stimulated to special energy by knowing at once how much they had collected, instead of hearing some days afterwards, as is the case when the boxes are numbered and sent to a bank to count, or pooled in the depôt results.

We were well helped by the local Press, and the picture palaces and music-halls gave us free advertisements. The Red Cross authorities lent us four ambulances to carry the heavy money-bags from the depôts to the bank, and all the money was safely lodged by 9 p.m. We took just over £900 in the streets on Flag Day. As our workers have always found, people are really glad to buy, and a new appeal, such as was Serbia last summer or Russia this March, is particularly successful. The pretty flags and the eager faces of the sellers gave colour to the crowded streets, and everyone seems to enjoy it. Many of the sellers were down in the big works soon after 5 a.m., and came back to the depôts with well-filled tins. We did not, of course, do as well as we had done for "Our Day," but we couldn't expect that. The Red Cross makes an irresistible and readily understood claim, and people will give silver to its demands instead of coppers. Nevertheless, we were well pleased with our results. The flags cost a good deal more than they did six months ago—about £70—and we had to pay a good deal for advertising and bill-posting, but in every possible way we kept expenses as low as we could.

L. F.

"THE ATHENÆUM."

This month's issue of *The Athenæum* contains interesting articles on "Women and Industry" and on "Paying for the War." A reprint of these articles will be sent from the Offices of *The Athenæum*, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, to any of our readers who send cost of postage, mentioning The Common Cause.

"Toil never ceases in this vast smithy. All day and all night men and women labour at the means of destruction as they have never freely laboured in the world's history at any other task. It was half-past one in the morning when I met the girls again. They came pouring like a river in spate into the big 'hut' which is being run by the Y.W.C.A. as a canteen. There were eleven of us to get them fed in half-an-hour with a hot supper (if supper is the right name for a half-past-one-in-the-morning meal), and as there were nearly three hundred of them it meant brisk work while the rush lasted.

"In the intervals of selling oranges and serving out 'sausage-and-mashed," I took the opportunity of chatting with some of the workers.

"'Do you manage to sleep well when you are on the night shift?' I asked one particular weary-eyed girl.

"'How can you,' she replied, 'when there's such a noise in the house, and the wagons go bumping past all day? I take a bit of a lie down, and then I go to the pictures, and then I take another bit of a lie down. It ain't good for one, but I suppose it all helps to beat them Germans.'"

HUGH MARTIN,
in "The Girl He Left Behind Him."

The Y.W.C.A. has come to the Rescue

with the result that hostels, huts, and rooms for recreation and rest, canteens and every kind of practical and effective help, are being organised wherever needed.

In one place the Y.W.C.A. have been given entire charge of a specially-constructed village, situated four miles from a great factory, connected by a light railway, where 1,000 girls are housed, fed, and cared for by the loving labours of devoted women.

A young girl in one of the munition factories writes: "I worked at——before and after the Y.W.C.A. started work, and I cannot tell you what a difference the Y.W.C.A. has made in the lives of all of us in the munition works."

WOMEN'S WAR TIME FUND

of the Young Women's Christian Association

From all parts of the country the Young Women's Christian Association continue to receive appeals for the extension of their work, and funds are urgently needed to enable this to be done.

The Fund is administered with business-like economy. Once a club, hostel, or canteen has been started, it is then made to be as far as possible self-supporting. We want your help for initial outlay. This is always heavy—now more than ever.

Send what you can, but send it NOW!

£500 will provide a REST and RECREATION ROOM with Temperance Canteen complete.

£20 will build and furnish a CUBICLE.

£5 will furnish a CUBICLE.

£1 will provide a BED.

Every SHILLING helps!

One woman—the mother of a boy at the front—writes enclosing one shilling towards this fund, and adds:—"If it were in my power I would send one hundred shillings instead of one."

A Father, in sending a cheque to the Women's War-Time Fund of the Y.W.C.A., writes:—"My only boy is a bomb-thrower in the trenches and at one time they had not enough bombs. Now, thanks to the women, they are well-supplied."

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a generous donation and expressed full sympathy with the work. Amounts large or small should be sent to the Duchess of Sutherland, 9, Stratford Place, London, W., to Lord Sydenham, Hon Treasurer, Young Women's Christian Association, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W., or to Miss Picton-Turbervill at the latter address.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	104,830	7	6½
Per Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay, per Mrs. McLaren (Salonika) ...	1,000	0	0
*Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, per Miss M. E. Verrall, Hon. Treas.: For "Hastings and St. Leonards" Bed (Girton Unit), Salonika (£18 10s. 4d.) (to complete second 6 months), for "Horsham" Bed (£5 6s. 11d.), Guildford W.S.S., for Troyes Tent, Salonika (£1 1s.), Miss Beverley Hawkins, for "Isle of Wight" Bed, Salonika (10s.), 4d. passed on from Miss O'Shea	25	8	7
Miss E. J. Mackie	2	0	0
*Proceeds of Reunion held at Webster's Seminary, Kirriemuir, per W. J. Grant, Esq. (Serbians)	1	15	0
*Per Miss I. P. Dow: Miss A. Ronald (£1 1s.), R. Ronald, Esq. (£1 1s.), Miss M'Cosh (£1)	3	2	0
*Staff of Tower Bank School, Portobello, per R. T. Collett, Esq., Headmaster		17	6
Miss M. J. Ewart		10	0
Misses Glendinning, per the Lord Provost	1	0	0
Messrs. J. & R. Ramsay ...	4	0	0
Anon.	1	0	0
Miss Elsie McGregor	1	0	0
Birmingham Burns Club, per R. Mackenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas.: Proceeds of Whist Drives, to name 3 "Birmingham Burns Club" Beds (Salonika, Royaumont, and New Unit, 6 months each)	75	6	6
*Alex. Cupples (Serbians) ...	2	0	0
*Per Miss Druce, Hon. Treas., Kentish Federation: Miss Lilian Swanzy	20	0	0
Per Miss L. Cartwright: Mrs. J. Johnston, Montana, U.S.A. (Serbian Refugees)	1	10	0
Per Miss E. Macpherson, Hon. Sec. for Polish Children's Unit: Mr. J. Whitehead (Serbians)		10	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees of Messrs. A. Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Caledonia Works (£5 7s.), *Employees and Staff, Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd. (£4 15s.), *Employees, Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy (£15 10s. 9d.), *Employees, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2 17s. 8d.), *Mrs. Thomson (£1), *Employees of Portland Forge Co., Ltd. (£1 18s. 8d.)	31	9	1
*A Few Clerks of Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Co., per Peter Reid, Esq. ...	2	5	6
Per Mrs. Hugh Moncrieff: Proceeds of Exhibition of War Relics and Cake and Candy Sale held by Red Cross and Patriotic Work Party, to name "Kilsyth and District" Beds (2), 1 Royaumont, 1 Salonika, for 1 year (£100), £34 8s. 7d. for Corsica, £34 8s. 7d. for Maternity Unit for Refugees in Russia (total for S.W.H., £134 8s. 7d.; cheque for balance, £34 8s. 7d., sent to Hon. Treas., Russian Unit)	168	17	2
*Per Mrs. Carr, Hon. Treas., Newcastle Committee for S.W.H.	25	0	0
*Godalming W.S.S., Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Fed. (Half Proceeds of Lectures in Godalming by Dr. Beatrice McGregor and Miss Pares)	6	5	0
John McDougall, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Hay	1	0	0
Mrs. Henderson	2	0	0
*Mrs. P. B. Young (towards "Trinity Heroes" Bed) ...	2	2	0
Per Miss K. M. Honeyman: Collected at Mothers' Meetings, result of address by Miss Bury	1	0	0
*Orcadian W.S.S., per Mrs. Cursiter, Hon. Treas. (for General Fund)	1	12	6
*Canaan Park College, Edinburgh, per Miss J. Dick, Principal (to continue "Canaan Park College," Royaumont, 2nd 6 months, and name "Canaan Park College" Bed, Salonika, 6 months)	50	0	0
*Per Miss Celia Wray: Barnsley Racecommon Infant School Staff (£2 2s.), Barnsley John Shaw Guild (£1 3s.), Mrs. J. A. Wray (10s.), Mrs. K. Wray (2s. 6d.), Small collection (2s. 6d.), (Serbians)	4	0	0
*Per Miss Pares, per Rev. Norman Pares, being amount collected in Housel Church, Woking (Serbians)	3	3	3
Miss H. Munro Kerr (part salary returned as donation)	1	13	4
*Per Birkenhead and District W.S.S.: Mrs. Wallace (2s.), Monthly subscriptions for April (£3 15s.) (for "Birkenhead" Bed), per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas. ...	3	17	0
Miss E. Christie	5	0	0
Mrs. M. Forsyth		10	0
*Hull W.S.S., per Miss Hyde, Hon. Sec.	3	18	10
Mrs. F. H. James (In memoriam, April 17th, 1911)		8	0
Per Miss Bury: Collected in Mount Pleasant Engine Works, Kirkcaldy, per Wm. Philip, Esq.		16	6
Per Miss Viner: Forrest Hill, Oxon (18s.), Wheatly, Oxon (£1 4s.), Burbery Ladies' Needlework Guild (£3 8s.), Miss Hardy (£1), Miss L. Scott (12s. 6d.), Greenhill Churches Mothers' Meeting (£2), Red Cross Needlework Guild, Cuckfield (£1 10s.), Pioneer Club, London (£3 5s.) (Serbians)	13	17	6
Miss A. M. Tebbutt	10	0	0
*Per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas., Nairn W.S.S. (monthly subscription)	16	10	0
Mrs. Brown		10	0
Per John S. Samuel, Esq.: Park U.F. Church, Deacon's Court, Helensburgh, per Duncan McCallum, Esq. ...	5	0	0
*Per Miss Wyse, Hon. Sec., Birkenhead and District W.S.S., being week's collection on Birkenhead trams	30	19	2
*Per Miss Brooke Smith, Hon. Sec., Yeovil W.S.S.: Result of Miss Pares's meeting (£12 9s. 3d.), Mr. E. M. Seddon (5s.)	12	14	3
*Per Mrs. Young (towards "Trinity Heroes" Bed, Royaumont): W. Flockhart, Esq. (£5), Sir Richard and Lady Mackie (£2 2s.), Miss Methuen (10s.), Mrs. Macdonald (£1), Mrs. Miller Maxwell (£1)	9	12	0
*Per Miss S. Scott: From a Friend (Serbian Refugees, Corsica)	1	1	0
*Per Miss M. Millen, Hon. Sec., Dollar W.S.S.: Collected at Dr. Alice Hutchison's lecture in Dollar	18	8	7
	106,404	17	9½
Less 9s. 2d. (Miss Nicholls's donation erroneously entered as £2 10s., instead of £2 0s. 10d., in previous list)		9	2
Total	£106,404	8	7½

Supplementary List.

	£	s.	d.
Donations for upkeep of "Lenzie" Beds in S.W.H., per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee:—Mrs. Munro Kerr (£5), Teachers and Pupils of Lenzie Academy (£4 4s.), Mrs. Hope (£2), Miss Pagan (£1 2s. 6d.), Mr. Spiers (£1 1s.), Mr. Wm. Spiers (£1 1s.), Rev. W. Purves Boyes (£1 1s.), Mr. Fisher (£1 1s.), Mr. Boyd (£1), Mrs. Cook (£1), Mrs. John Cameron (£1), Mrs. Welsh (£1), Miss Ida Duff (£1), Miss J. Duff (10s.), Miss M. Duff (10s.), Mrs. Downie (10s.), Miss Munro Kerr (10s.), Miss M. Munro Kerr (10s.), Mr. Keith (10s.), Mrs. Gallie (10s.), Mr. Robert Gibson (10s.), Mr. Beveridge (10s.), Mr. Summers (10s.), Mr. J. J. Smith (10s.), Mr. Muirhead (10s.), Mrs. Munro (7s.), Mrs. Sandeman (6s.), Mrs. Clyde (6s.), Mrs. King (6s.), Mrs. Marr (5s.), Mrs. Moir (5s.), Mrs. Johnstone (5s.), Miss Minnie Sutherland (5s.), Mrs. Walker (5s.), Mrs. Graham Service (5s.), Mr. Dickie (5s.), Mr. Futrell (5s.), Mrs. Miller (5s.), Mr. Knox (5s.), Under 5s. (£2 14s.). Total	33	19	6
Proceeds of Concert	33	13	3
	£67	12	9
Less expenses	7	12	9
	£60	0	0
Per Miss Craigie: Proceeds of Dr. Mary Phillips's Lecture in North Berwick, per Lady Schafer, Hon. Treas., N. Berwick W.S.S.:—Sale of tickets and collection at Lecture (£15 2s.), Anon (for Serbia) (£11), Abbey Church Sunday School (£1 18s.), Mrs. Armitage (£1), Lady Ulrica Baring (£5), Mrs. Barnett (£3), Hall Blyth, Esq. (£5), Mrs. Cassels (£5), James Craig, Esq. (£1 1s.), Robert Craig, Esq. (£1 1s.), Mrs. Esson (£1), H. Crum Ewing, Esq. (£5), Mrs. F. George (£2), Misses George (£1), Mrs. Gifford (£3), Mansfield Hunter, Esq. (£1), Rev. Col. Lindsay (£1), Mrs. Lubbock (£2), Mrs. Macfie (£2), Dr. Milroy (Serbia) (£1 1s.), Miss Neilson (£1), Miss Orphoot (£1 1s.), Mrs. Philipson (£2 2s.), Miss Prangley (10s.), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reid (£10), Mrs. Reid (£5), Col. and Mrs. Rowe (£2 2s.), Sir Edward and Lady Schafer (£5 5s.), Mrs. Scott (5s.), Mrs. David Stevenson (£2), Dr. and Mrs. Teacher (£1).			
Total	96	8	0
(Acknowledged in last week's list)			

*Denotes further donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Birmingham Burns Club," I., II., III. (Royaumont, 6 months; Salonika, 6 months; New Unit)	Birmingham Burns Club: Proceeds of Whist Drives, per R. McKenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas.
"Kilsyth and District," I., II. (Royaumont, 1 year; Salonika, 1 year) ...	Per Mrs. Moncrieff, Colzium House, Kilsyth: Proceeds of Exhibition and Cake and Candy Sale, held by Kilsyth Red Cross and Patriotic Work Party.
"Canaan Park College" (Royaumont, 2nd 6 months)	Per Miss Dick, Principal, Canaan Park College.
"Canaan Park College" (Salonika, 6 months)	Per Miss Dick, Principal, Canaan Park College.
"Hastings and St. Leonards" (Salonika, 2nd 6 months)	Per Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, per Miss Verrall, Hon. Treas., The Lydd, West Hoathly.

London Units, List for March, 1916.

	£	s.	d.
Anon.		2	0
Balham and Upper Tooting Women's Liberal Assoc., per Miss Douglas Irvine	1	18	7
J. Howard Barnes, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Blackheath Society, per Mrs. Cowell	10	3	6
Per Mrs. Blackstone	1	1	0
Civic Service League, per Mrs. Thomson	10	0	0
Lady Cowdray	50	0	0
Collection at St. Albans Meeting	12	2	3
Collection at Harpenden Meeting	11	2	0
Concert, per Mrs. Green ...	3	8	9
Miss Ferryman	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Green	1	1	0
S. B. Harman, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Harman	2	2	0
Per Miss Hartree...		10	6
Per Mrs. Hicks	1	1	0
Mrs. Hinde		5	0
Per Miss Hoc		10	6
Mrs. Ernest Howard's Meeting	15	17	0
Miss Hudson		2	6
Per Miss Jarvis	5	0	0
Lady Emily Lawrence		10	0
Lewisham Committee, per Mrs. P. W. Ames	10	10	0
Per Mrs. Maurice	7	2	0
Per Mrs. Minter	3	3	0
Per Miss F. Lankester	2	0	0
Mrs. C. E. Norton		5	0
Per Mrs. Pearce	3	10	6
Per Mrs. Flinders Petrie ...	12	5	6
The Hon. Ethel Plunket ...	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Rand	1	5	0
Scarboro' Suffrage Society, per Miss Knight	2	0	0
Lord Shaw of Dunfermline ...	5	0	0
Sheffield Union Adult School, per Miss Williams	9	0	0
Per Miss Tate	3	16	0
Per Mrs. Thornely	6	0	0
Tonbridge Meeting, per Miss Hornes	4	5	0
Per Miss B. Ward	7	19	7
Wesleyan Church, Morecambe, per Mrs. Pollard	13	0	0

THE SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to open, early in the summer, the South London Hospital for Women, which has been built on a site facing Clapham Common. (Office, 88-90, Newington Causeway, S.E.)

The hospital, which is officered entirely by women doctors, has accommodation for eighty patients. In addition to the general wards, there are several private wards, where women, unable to afford the ordinary expenses of an illness or operation, will be able to obtain medical or surgical treatment with skilled nursing at small inclusive fees.

Owing to the generosity of friends to medical women, the building will be opened free from debt, but the money for maintenance and upkeep has yet to be collected. Gifts towards the Equipment Fund, or for some special part of the hospital equipment, are urgently needed.

The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.

A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application. You should find THE CHALLENGE on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 9d. to THE MANAGER, THE CHALLENGE, ESSINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

London Units of the S.W.H.

Miss Kathleen Burke, who is in America raising funds for the hospitals, has already sent home £4,000 as a result of the meetings she held during her first fortnight in America.

West of England.

Bristol.—Study circles were held on March 1st and 8th, under the Presidency of Miss Tanner, when "International Relations" were discussed; and at St. Werburgh's on March 16th, and St. Agnes, on April 13th, by the St. Paul's branch. As a result of the Working Parties at the office and in the St. Paul's branch, another large bale of hospital outfit has been sent to Edinburgh for the Scottish Foreign Hospitals. A splendid lot of things was made by the St. Paul's members as a result of the energy and generosity of the Branch Secretary, Miss Harris, and the President, Mrs. Rashleigh.

The first of a series of Thrift Meetings was held at the office on March 10th, when Mrs. Harold Hicks gave a lecture on "Why We Should Save and How," followed by discussion. The address was extremely lucid and interesting, and worthy of a larger meeting. On April 14th, the second Thrift Meeting took the form of a Hay Box Cookery Demonstration by Miss Blades. The room was full, and a great deal of interest was shown by those present. The demonstrator answered a great many questions, and showed the audience how to make a Hay Box.

The Women's Interests Committee met at the office on March 28th and April 18th. The Research Sub-Committee, among other work, is making inquiries with regard to married women's work in Bristol, and whether there is a need for nurseries. For some years an agitation has been made for a Women's Municipal Lodging House in Bristol. The war has put an end, for the present, to any hope of its being done by the Town Council, so a Committee representing many Societies has been formed to take a house for a Women's Hostel, and in a small way to supply this long-felt want. The Bristol Society has given a donation, and its Hon. Secretary, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, is Chairman of the House Committee.

Weston-super-Mare.—A meeting was held in the Red Room at Brown's Café on the 13th inst. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Gale-Scott presided, and Mrs. Jones gave an interesting report of the Council Meetings in London. Mrs. Louise B. Swann, of Bristol, spoke on "The Stopped Clock," and dealt with the peace question. She spoke of the Hague Convention, and wished that all international questions could be settled by arbitration. The members who were present did not agree, however, with many of Mrs. Swann's arguments, and, at the close, the Chairman remarked that it was against the policy of the Union, Women's Franchise being their only policy. Tea was afterwards served.

On April 12th the Yeovil Suffrage Society held a Lantern Lecture in the Town Hall, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Mrs. Athelstan Rendall, though an anti-Suffragist, is so much interested in the S.W. Hospitals that she consented to take the chair, and declared herself warmly in sympathy, for the first time, with the objects of anything organised by the Yeovil Women's Suffrage Society.

Miss Pares gave an intensely interesting lecture, and the audience, many of whom were hearing for the first time of the S.W. Hospitals, were greatly impressed by her account of the splendid work done and the terrible experiences of the doctors and nurses. The V.A.D. nurses from the Yeovil Red Cross Hospital kindly made the collection, which amounted to the splendid sum of £5 8s. 1d., and the total proceeds (the local Society paid all expenses), £12 14s. 3d., was sent to the S.W. Hospitals.

The girl guides were the greatest assistance in working up the Lecture, both in distributing literature and tickets, and in showing people to their seats.

The lantern operator, Mr. E. M. Seddon, was so delighted with the "Scottish Women" that he handed back 5s. of his fee as a donation to the Hospitals.

Burton-on-Trent.

Wednesday, March 29th, was quite a Red Letter Day in the annals of the Burton-on-Trent W.S.S., inasmuch as it welcomed back from Serbia its ex-Secretary, Miss Marian Nicolls.

It was in April of last year that Miss Nicolls left Burton to join Dr. Alice Hutchison's Unit, which was eventually stationed at Valjevo. During the time that the Unit was abroad, the fortunes of the party were followed with the keenest interest, not merely by the members of the Society, but by the townspeople generally. In the late autumn much anxiety was felt for the safety of the Unit, and so it was with intense relief that we heard in early February of their safe arrival in England.

Knowing how many people were desirous of hearing Miss Nicoll's experiences, the Committee decided to hold a reception and public meeting on March 29th. At the informal gathering only members of the Society were present, but at the later one quite a large audience of the general public assembled. Mrs. Bubb, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and in a charming manner welcomed Miss Nicolls back to Burton. Miss Nicolls's speech, which lasted for more than an hour, and which dealt with the detention of the Unit at Malta, the work of the camp hospital at Valjevo, the subsequent wanderings, and finally their experiences as Austrian prisoners of war, was listened to with great interest.

At the close a collection amounting to £3 10s. was taken on behalf of the S.W.H.F.S. Apart from this meeting Miss Nicolls has spoken at the annual meeting of the Red Cross Society, where she was welcomed by the Mayor, at the Girls' High School and the Girls' Higher Grade School, in both of which working parties have been held for Serbian Relief Work.

OBITUARY.

The Deal, Walmer, Sandwich, and Kingsdown Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has sustained a great loss in the recent death of Mrs. Alfred Marks, its late Press Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. Suffering as she unfortunately did from acute deafness, she was never able to take any public part in the administration of the Society, but her active and clear, clever brain was of the greatest use to the Committee, who sincerely regret her death. She was a very deeply read woman and a keen politician, but, above all things, a *Woman's Woman*, who devoted a great deal of her failing strength to "the Cause." She also took a deep and practical interest in the local Belgian refugees, who will miss her kindly sympathy and gifts immensely. She was laid to rest at Hythe as quietly as possible, as she would have wished. Had the service been held at Walmer, before proceeding to Hythe, the Committee would have attended, wearing the colours of the N.U.W.S.S.; they regretted that they could not pay their last respect to Mrs. Alfred Marks.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MAY 5.

Hampstead (L.S.W.S.)—Annual Meeting of Branch at 92, Fellows Road (by kind permission of Mrs. Park)—Speaker, Miss Palliser on "Florence Nightingale and Women's Work in War Time"—Tea—All members and friends invited 3.0

MAY 18.

Leamington—A meeting will be held on Thursday at 35, Warwick Street—Speaker, Miss Margesson—Subject, "Women on the Land" 3.0

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MAY 3rd.—Maidstone—Dr. Alice Huchinson will give a Lantern Lecture on the work of the Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service in the Corn Exchange—It is hoped that the Mayor will preside—Admission free—A Collection will be made after the Lecture—All visitors will be welcome 3.15

MAY 5th.—Godalming—A Lecture will be given by Dr. Alice Hutchinson at Prior's Field, by kind permission of Mrs. Burton Brown, to the pupils and friends 7.45

MAY 9.

Dorking—Dr. Hutchison will Lecture on her recent experiences in Serbia at the Public Hall—Mrs. Chapman, Leatherhead, in the chair 3.0

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48a, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 187, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street—April 19th

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—6.0

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Fareham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15

Guildford and District—Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals and Russian Maternity Unit, at the office, 14, Mount Street Fridays, 3.0—6.0

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Highgate—At 26, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited every 3rd Friday 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30

Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—February 28th and alternate Mondays 2.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30

Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make sand bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

Hospital Garments Every Wednesday, 2.30

Readers of The Common Cause will be glad to know of the Ayah Wonder Mitten Duster, the Ayah Polishing Cloth, and the Ayah Dust Cloth. We have been using these goods for some time, and find them real labour savers in the home.

The Mitten Duster slips on either hand like a glove, and is capital for cleaning and polishing furniture, woodwork shelves, and all out-of-the-way places. It lasts many months, and possesses the most wonderful dust-absorbing properties known, and cannot soil the hands.

Gold, silver, and indoor brass can be cleaned and polished most beautifully by the Ayah Polishing Cloth in a quarter of the ordinary time, and there is no mess or dust, and the hands are not even soiled.

By the use of the Ayah Sanitary Dust Cloth, furniture is kept brilliant. Our readers will be glad to know of these articles which we heartily recommend. They can be obtained from most of the big London Stores, or from the Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster Square, E.C.

The price of the Mitten Duster is 2s., and Polishing Cloth and Sanitary Dust Cloth 1s. each, plus postage.

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Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EALING.—At the Congregational Hall, Ealing-green, on May 4th, at 8.15 o'clock, a LECTURE will be given by DR. ALICE HUTCHISON, on her EXPERIENCES IN SERBIA and as A PRISONER OF WAR. Chairman, the Revd. W. Garrett Horder. Nearest station, Ealing Broadway.

UNDER the auspices of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, a War Cartoon Talk, with lantern slide reproductions of the Raemaekers Cartoons, Tuesday, May 2nd, 3 o'clock, in aid of the N.C.S. French Hospital Depôt, at the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge, by Mrs. Ashton-Jonson. Tickets, 1s., can be obtained from the Secretary, 8, Park Mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W.

HELP WANTED.

EMPTY Coffee or Cigar Tins, or Boxes with Lids, as Collecting Boxes for Women's Service "Lamp Day."—Please send Countess Brassey, 24, Park-lane.

WAR WORK.

EDUCATED Women able to take a short training for small fees are wanted at once for work in Aeroplane factories in or near London.—Apply as soon as possible, to Women's Service, 58, Victoria-st., Westminster.

THE LAND.

FOR SALE, a small House, well built by owner, 650 ft. above sea level, suitable for married pair or 2 ladies; 1 large living-room (divisible), 4 bedrooms, kitchen, and scullery, excellent fruit garden, part of field for fowl run, fruit and other sheds, garden, shelter; beautiful neighbourhood; good investment for fruit or fowl culture.—Address, Mrs. Fleming, Toys-hill, Brasted Chart, Sevenoaks.

POSITIONS VACANT.

LADY HOUSEMAID wanted for 2 women doctors; lady cook kept.—Apply S. and A., 120, Regent-rd., Leicester

WANTED, Lady Parlourmaid for country house; good salary, congenial company, comfortable conditions.—Box 5,769, Common Cause Office.

WANTED, Suitable Women to train as Police Candidates for openings now offering.—Apply Training School for Women Patrols and Police, 5, Belgrave-rd., Tyndall's-pk., Bristol.

CARPENTRY.

TRY THE WOMAN WAR-TIME CARPENTER.—Estimates free for window-sashes, locks, electrical work, &c.—Mrs. A. Brown, 5, Palmer-st., Westminster, S.W.

MOTORING.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF MOTORING
259, Warwick Road, KENSINGTON. WESTERN 946.
Driving is thoroughly taught by a competent staff of instructors, and
Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our Mechanical Class Rooms which are fully equipped for practical training. Recommended by members of the Woman's Emergency Corps and late pupils.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (Late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES. Latest styles from 3½ gns. to measure. Best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed.—H. Nellissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-circus, W. Patterns sent on application.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ATHEENIC UNDERWEAR is made in all textures and sizes. Gives lasting wear and is guaranteed unshrinkable.—Write makers to-day for free book with patterns, Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 65, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

BLACK Chantilly lace sunshade, finely carved ivory handle.—Miss Mosely, 60, York-rd., Tunbridge Wells.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 236, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

IRISH PILLOW LINEN in bundles of Remnants, sufficient for six full-size Pillow Cases, only 8s. 6d.; postage, 6d. Send postcard for this month's Bargain List, free.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

RED CROSS OUTFIT for sale, partly used.—Apply "Castlemere," Esher.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs Russell, 100, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET & FOR SALE.

ADVERTISER wants to find another woman to share her cottage; 1 hour from town, near station, golflinks, Thames, 'bus to country town; charming garden and walks; one with permanent occupation preferred; service can be arranged.—Miss Dring, Littledene, Loudwater, Bucks.

BUCKINGHAM GATE (near).—Two Gentlewomen wanted to join others.—Box 5,777, Common Cause Office.

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER has bed-sitting-room for 1 or 2 ladies; charming modern private house, Ealing; bath.—M., Box 5,741, Common Cause Office.

WANTED.

REQUIRED, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; central or on District Railway preferred; moderate.—Box 5,780, Common Cause Office.

FOR HOLIDAYS.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; ½ minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; drawing, smoke, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motors, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 33s. 6d. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

LADY would like others willing to help occasionally light gardening; delightful cottage, near Broads, church, station, post; 18s. 6d. gardening, or 21s. to 23s. without.—Address, Miss Conolan, Catfield, Norfolk

MEMBER recommends comfortable rooms, one sitting-room, two double bedrooms, good cooking; beautiful part of Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Gardiner, Golly-yf-y-harryd, Oakridge Lynch, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free. B. and B., 4s. Tel.: Western 344.

CAMBERLEY (Residential Private Hotel), 4 and 6, Knaresborough-place, Cromwell-rd., S.W.; room and breakfast from 3s 6d.—Proprietress, Miss K. Watts. Telephone, 64 Western.

HOSTEL — Professional Women. — Miss Broadbent, M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, Students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined, 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

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